



PEACEBUILDING FUND
TEMPLATE 4.2 – JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PEACEBUILDING PRIORITY PLAN

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE IN Kyrgyz Republic (country)

Purpose: Strategic review of the implementation status of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP)

Start date of PPP: 1 October 2013

Original end date of PPP: 30 September 2016

Current end date of PPP: 30 September 2016

Year of reporting: 2014

Date of reporting: 1.12.2014

Approved by JSC Co-Chairs (names/positions):

Daniyar Narymbaev,
Head of the Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic

Alexander Avanesov,
UN Resident Coordinator in the Kyrgyz Republic

Signature Co-Chairs: _____

Date: _____

PART 1 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS

1.1 Status of budget allocation and expenditure of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP)

Date of this financial estimate: 28 November 2014

| PPP Outcomes | PPP approved funds by outcome | PPP allocated funds by outcome (from MPTF to RUNOs) | PPP expended funds by outcome (RUNO financial delivery) ¹ |
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| Outcome 1... Critical laws, policies, reforms and recommendations of human rights mechanisms, including UPR, are implemented to uphold the rule of law, improve access to justice and respect, protect and fulfill human rights. | \$ 3,812,412.00 | \$ 3,812,412.00 | \$ 409,319.00 including: UNHCR - \$ 135,880.00 UNODC - \$ 118,930.00 OHCHR - \$ 40,469.00 UNDP - \$ 114,040.00 |
| Outcome 2...Local self-government bodies, in partnership with related state institutions, and civil society, bridge divisions and reduce local tensions. | \$5,832,259.00 | \$5,832,259.00 | \$ 2,107,047 including: UNFPA - \$ 241,038.00 UNHCR - \$ 544,479.00 UN Women - \$ 482,000.00 UNDP/UNICEF (LSG) - \$ 567,000 UNDP/UNICEF (Youth) - \$ 272,530 |
| Outcome 3...Policies, pilot initiatives and approaches are developed and implemented | \$4,605,329.00 | \$4,296,061.00 | \$ 561,836 including: UNICEF/OHCHR - \$ 328,029.00 UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA |

¹ Preliminary figures only

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| that enable the further development of a common civic identity, multilingual education and respect for diversity and minority rights. | | | - \$ 233,807 |
| Outcome 4... | | | |
| Outcome 5... | | | |

1.2 Comments on the state of financial allocation and expenditure

Please comment on whether the rates of PPP financial allocation and expenditure are satisfactory. If they are not, provide reasons and rectifying measures.

\$ 309,268.00 has not been allocated yet to the "Media for peaceful changes" project. The project document has been finalized and approved by the JSC in November 2014.

PART 2 – RESULTS PROGRESS

2.1 Assessment of the current implementation status and results of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan

(note character restrictions within the fields)

| PPP Outcomes | Outcome indicator | Indicator baseline (B), target (T), progress (P) | Progress score: 1, 2 or 3 ² | Key results | Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures |
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| PPP Overall Vision | | | | <i>What is the overall progress of the PPP? How is the PPP addressing critical conflict factors? How is it contributing to peacebuilding? Is the PPP theory of change working and how? If there was no PPP and PBF</i> | <i>If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures?</i> |

² Provide a score for the overall progress under each Priority Plan outcome area as follows: (1) off-track; (2) on-track, with all outputs progressing as expected; (3) on-track with evidence of significant contribution to peacebuilding

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| | | | | <p><i>support, how would the situation be different now? What is the evidence for this assessment? Were there any unintended results (good or bad)?</i></p> <p>(1500 characters max.)</p> <p>The PPP has strengthened the environment that is conducive to stability and peace in the Kyrgyz Republic. It initiated important peacebuilding processes that aim to achieve catalytic changes in strengthening respect, protection and fulfillment of human rights, upholding the rule of law, promoting inter-ethnic relations; promoting and implementing multilingual policy and civic education, among other things.</p> | <p>(1500 characters max.)</p> |
| <p>Outcome 1 (250 characters max.) Critical laws, policies, reforms and recommendations of human rights mechanisms, including UPR, are</p> | <p>Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Proportion of cases brought to human rights and justice institutions which are</p> | <p>(250 characters max per entry) B: T: 20% increase over baseline by end of 2016 P:</p> | <p>2</p> | <p><i>Which results have been achieved under this outcome, beyond the individual project outputs? How are they contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers identified under this outcome? What is the evidence for this? Were there any unintended results (good or bad)?</i></p> | <p><i>If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures?</i></p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p> |

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| <p>implemented to uphold the rule of law, improve access to justice and respect, protect and fulfill human rights.</p> | <p>satisfactorily resolved</p> <p>Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) Number of key policies and laws adopted or amended</p> <p>Indicator 3: (250 characters max.) Citizens' trust in national state institutions is increased</p> | <p>B: T: 10 by mid-2015 P:</p> <p>B: T: 10% increase over baseline by end of 2016 P:</p> | <p>(1000 characters max.)</p> <p>Lack of fair judiciary has been identified as one of the conflict triggers in Kyrgyzstan. To address this issue the UN agencies contributed to the ongoing judicial reform process in Kyrgyzstan by supporting the review and update of a legal framework. In particular the following legislation has been reviewed/reworked: Criminal Code, Code on Misdemeanors, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Executive Code, Civil Procedure Code, Laws on enforcement proceedings, State guaranteed legal aid and Law on status of judges. This support was acknowledged by the Secretariat of the Council for Judicial Reform. Development and submission of the National Report for the Universal Period Review (UPR) has also been supported while implementing PRF projects. PBF funding has been critical for preparing a draft concept paper on the national</p> | <p>The development of the so-called "Foreign agents" bill currently being considered by the Parliament of Kyrgyzstan is a matter of concern for UN system in Kyrgyzstan. If adopted, the bill would significantly limit activities of RUNOs and their partners from the civil society sector and negatively affect achievements in the peacebuilding process in Kyrgyzstan. UN system has supported civil society organizations and some policy makers who oppose to this bill by issuing a very strong statement on this matter. One of the recommendations that resulted from the Parliamentary hearings on 24 November 2014 was to withdraw the bill.</p> |
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| | | | | legal awareness - the process which is led by the Ministry of Justice. | |
| List of Outcome 1 projects: | KGZ-B1-UNHCR project 'Building trust and confidence among people, communities and authorities' KGZ-B2-UNDP project 'Improving the rule of law and access to justice for sustainable peace' KGZ-B3-UNODC project 'Peace and Trust: Equal Access to Law Enforcement and Justice' KGZ-B4-OHCHR project 'Peace and reconciliation through strengthening the rule of law and human rights protection' | | | | |
| Outcome 2 (250 characters max.) Local self-government bodies, in partnership with related state institutions, and civil society, bridge divisions and reduce local tensions. | Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Number of disputes taken up and documented by formal or informal local institutions increased Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) Number of violent disputes decreases within targeted LSGs Indicator 3: (250 characters max.) Citizens' trust | (250 characters max per entry) B: T: 15% increase in number over baseline by end of 2016 P: B: T: 10% decrease in number over baseline by end of 2016 P: B: | 2 | (1000 characters max.) To reduce vulnerability of young people, an agricultural livelihood module is being delivered in schools and integrated into the national curriculum. Professional youth work is being introduced to municipalities. LSGs partnered with communities (including minority groups, youth, women, religious leaders/ organizations; and potential 'trouble makers') to design and implement actions / local development plans (based on local conflict analysis) that built trust between them and contribute to the reduction of local tensions and better/ equal access to services. In order to | (1000 characters max.) |

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| | in targeted LSGs increased | T: 20% increase over baseline by end of 2016 P: | | facilitate this process, projects built capacities of local leaders, communities and authorities. Grievance and local conflict resolution mechanisms have been strengthened. GBV SOPs were promoted among authorities to better respond to crisis. Tolerance was promoted through community outreach and media. A monitoring centre under the Agency for LSG was set-up to identify and respond to local tensions. | |
| List of Outcome 2 projects: | KGZ-A1-UNICEF/UNDP project 'Strengthening capacities of LSGs for peacebuilding' KGZ-A2-UN Women project 'Building a constituency for peace' KGZ-A3-UNHCR project 'Building trust and confidence among people, communities and authorities' KGZ-A4-UNFPA project 'Multi-sectorial cooperation for inter-ethnic peace-building in Kyrgyzstan' KGZ-A5-UNICEF/UNDP project 'Youth for Peaceful Change' | | | | |
| Outcome 3 (250 characters max.) Policies, pilot initiatives and approaches are developed and implemented that enable the further development of a common civic | Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Percentage of students, teachers, administrators and parents connected to MLE schools who | (250 characters max per entry) B: T: 15% increase over baseline by end of 2016 P: | 2 | (1000 characters max.) <i>A working group in the Ministry of Education and Science was established to revise the policy and normative framework to make it conducive for implementation of Multi-Lingual Education (MLE) models, and to align it with national and international policies and standards. A decree on piloting</i> | (1000 characters max.) |

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| <p>identity, multilingual education and respect for diversity and minority rights.</p> | <p>increasingly value diversity</p> <p>Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) Public perception of media as a vehicle for diversity</p> <p>Indicator 3: (250 characters max.) Percentage of citizens in targeted communities who have positive disposition toward “others”</p> | <p>B: T: 10% increase over baseline by end of 2016 P:</p> <p>B: T: 10% increase over baseline by end of 2016 P:</p> | | <p><i>MLE in target schools was issued and regulations on MLE developed. Discussions with authorities on possible measures to increase minority representation in public life and law enforcement are on-going. National Commission on State Language expressed interest to increase minority representation. Capacity building efforts, that begun towards professionalizing youth work in pilot communities, have contributed to the development of youth skills, already enabling youth to collaborate across ethnic divides to plan peacebuilding activities. Youth workers started introducing new services for their peers in target communities. Forum theatre performances promoted tolerance and respect for human rights.</i></p> | |
| <p>List of Outcome 3 projects:</p> | <p>KGZ-D1- UNICEF/OHCHR project 'Unity in Diversity' KGZ-D2-UNICEF/UNDP/UNFPA project 'Youth for Peaceful Change' UNDP project 'Media for peace' - approved by the JSC on 12 November 2014</p> | | | | |
| <p>Outcome 4 (250 characters max.)</p> | <p>Indicator 1: (250 characters max.)</p> | <p>(250 characters max per entry)</p> <p>B: T:</p> | <p>select one</p> | <p>(1000 characters max.)</p> | <p>(1000 characters max.)</p> |

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| | Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) | P: B: T: | | | |
| | Indicator 3: (250 characters max.) | P: B: T: P: | | | |
| List of Outcome 4 projects: | | | | | |
| Outcome 5 (250 characters max.) | Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) | (250 characters max per entry) | select one | (1000 characters max.) | (1000 characters max.) |
| | Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) | B: T: P: B: T: P: | | | |
| | Indicator 3: (250 characters max.) | B: T: P: | | | |
| List of Outcome 5 projects: | | | | | |

2.2 Assessment of Priority Plan efficiency, coherence, risk, catalytic effects, value for money and other cross-cutting questions

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| Coherence/ coordination: Did the PPP contribute to better coherence and coordination of UN and/or Development Partner support in peacebuilding in the | Functioning of the JSC as a platform for discussions that can offer practical ways for achieving PPP outcomes allowed to establish linkages among various government institutions, civil society and donor organizations in their joint response to peacebuilding issues. One example - development partners decided to use the PPP indicators to measure country's progress in terms of peacebuilding. Better coherence and coordination in the peace-building process has been ensured through the regular JSC |
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| <p>country? How?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p> | <p>meetings, information sharing and participation in peace-building activities. UN agencies also use existing mechanisms at the oblast level to coordinate donor activities, for instance -Protection section WG in Osh. In order to create programme synergy and better inter-agency collaboration, three PPP Outcome working groups are established comprising technical experts from UN agencies and implementing partners to promote coordination, feedback and lessons learned that can be shared with the JSC.</p> |
| <p><u>Funding gaps</u>: Did the PPP fill critical funding gaps in peacebuilding in the country? In which area?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p> | <p>The PPP has filled the existing gap in funding critical peacebuilding interventions that involve a great level of risk and are not in the focus of other donor funding (e.g. law enforcement reform, other new government reforms, justice for the past, participation of minorities and etc.). Development partners (EU, USAID etc.) mainly concentrate their activities on support to ongoing reforms (judiciary reform) but not new ones.</p> <p>PBF funding secured funding to cover gap in UNDAF 2013-2016 for the protection of human rights and democratic governance.</p> <p>The funds for PPP have also been used to support the newly established State Agency for Local Self-Governance and Inter-ethnic Relations. The support to implementation of the Concept for National Unity and Inter-ethnic Relations was critical as it envisages promoting multilingual and multicultural education and enforcing the positive role of media. No significant funding has been allocated for the implementation of this concept by other donors</p> |
| <p><u>Value for money</u>: Did the PPP provide value for money, that is, is the level of outcomes proportionate to the level of investment? What is the evidence?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p> | <p>It is not feasible to measure results of the PRF projects implementation as well as to assess value for money at present as the projects are still at the initial stage of PPP implementation. Oversight Groups that has been established within the Joint Steering Committee in addition to its oversight functions will also assess the value for money through field visits and reports review.</p> |
| <p><u>Catalytic effects</u>: Did the PPP achieve any catalytic effects, either through attracting</p> | <p>UNV has agreed to build capacity of the PBF Secretariat in M&Es towards PPP outcomes by placing M&E Adviser. PeaceNexus and UN staff colleague built capacity of the JSC members in implementing M&E related activities. There are signs that such cooperation may continue in future.</p> |

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| <p>additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/ accelerate peace relevant processes? How?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p> | <p>To support activities under PPP and to integrate gender dimension the Kyrgyzstan's UN country team has developed projects on women empowerment and gender equality (to be submitted for PBSO's GPI II). For development of Kyr-Taj cross-border project concept (to be funded under IRF) the UN used the same platforms as for PRF project development-UNCT and the JSC. SDC committed to partially fund the cross-border project based on UN's comparative advantage.</p> <p>The PPP presented a unique opportunity to mainstream 'Durable Solutions' strategies into UN's peacebuilding work in Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>LSGs and CBOs provide co-funding to support small scale local Peacebuilding Initiatives (with minor contribution from RUNOs).</p> |
| <p><u>Risk taking/ innovation:</u> Did the PPP support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding results? What were they and what was the result?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p> | <p>While implementing the PPP such innovative and risky activities in the local context (but with potential for greater impact) as involvement of religious institutions and leaders in promoting peace (including through support to development of policy on religious affairs - very sensitive issue) as well as introduction of a multi-lingual education programme were supported.</p> <p>Implementation of the Concept for National Unity and Inter-ethnic relations and in particular piloting special measures to increase minorities' participation in public life, with the broader aim to foster integration among groups and restore minorities' trust into State structures is another example of a risk taking endeavor . It tackles the sensitive issue of systematic under-representation of minorities in State bodies, promotes multilingual and multicultural education and enforces the positive role of media.</p> |
| <p><u>Gender sensitivity and responsiveness:</u> How is the Priority Plan taking into account gender considerations and promoting gender equity/women's empowerment? What is the estimate of the proportion of funds being spent directly on gender equity and women's empowerment? Are</p> | <p>Peacebuilding Priority Plan have been designed to advance the implementation of strategies, policies and initiatives in areas that are critical for gender sensitive peacebuilding. The PPP directly calls to mainstream the National Action Plan 1325 and UN Secretary General's 7-Point Agenda on Gender-responsive Peacebuilding (Kyrgyzstan being one of the pilot countries) into PBF-funded projects. Based on this, UN agencies and their national partners, when developing PRF projects, have incorporated activities that promote gender equality and highlight the important role of women in peacebuilding. In order to support the implementation of these activities each project has allocated 15 percent of their funds to address women's and girls' specific needs. With the purpose of strengthening gender responsiveness in PRF projects UN Women suggested to conduct a desk review of all PRF project documents with analysis of gender dimension. Results of the review have to be presented at the workshop.</p> |

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| <p>any measures being taken to strengthen the gender focus of the Priority Plan?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p> | |
| <p><u>PBF/PBC synergy</u>: How did the PPP promote the synergy between PBF support and PBC engagement? Did the PPP support the PBC to achieve its commitments in the country?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p> | N/A |
| <p><u>Additional comments:</u></p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p> | |

PART 3: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY

3.1 Lessons learned

Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the PPP. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the PPP or the PPP processes and management.

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| <p>Lesson 1 (1000 characters max.)</p> | <p>When developing the PPP it has been agreed that RUNOs will focus their peacebuilding interventions on selected 36 priority municipalities for the greater impact of these interventions in selected sites. However when reviewing information about geographical coverage by RUNO projects it has been found out that projects target 86 municipalities thus dispersing efforts throughout the country.</p> |
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| Lesson 2 (1000 characters max.) | Most RUNO projects have started impelmenting their activities in support of PPP in 2014. The PBF Secretariat support had to be extermely essential at this initial stage of project implementation. However restructuring of PBF Secretariat (established in 2013 as part of PBF's surge support) that took place in 2014 prevented effective coordination among RUNOs as well as affected monitoring and evaluation activities that had to be undertaken by the Secretariat.The PBF Secretariat created in 2013 should have been reinforced with additional staff and should have continued working in 2014 which was the most busiest time for PRF projects start. |
| Lesson 3 (1000 characters max.) | The PPP results framework should have been finalised prior to RUNO projects approval by the JSC. When the project level outcomes and indicators are developed and approved it is difficult to change them in a way that they contribute to PPP Outcomes and PPP indicators. |
| Lesson 4(1000 characters max.) | |
| Lesson 5 (1000 characters max.) | |

3.2 Success story

Provide one success story from the PPP implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter. Please include key facts and figures and any citations.

(3000 characters max.)

Let us share a success story from the field, in particular from our UNHCR colleagues who implement project "Building trust and confidence among people, communities and authorities".

UNHCR, Osh (8 October) – Residents of Alymbek Datka district in Osh celebrate their victory over the illegal construction of multistory building on the district’s territory. On 30 September the resolution, allowing the construction of multistory residential houses was cancelled relieving worries of concerned population. The action of the Osh Mayor’s office serves as a positive example that authorities are willing to engage in an open dialogue with citizens.

Recently, Osh residents observe the construction boom of multistory residential houses. Although it is a factor of urban development, majority of construction works are being done against architecture standards and in close distance from existing residential houses. Very often new multistory buildings occupy territory of children playgrounds and garages.

Residents of Alymbek Datka opposed regulation issued by Mayor's office, which authorized the construction of multistory building. UNHCR partner Foundation for Tolerance International organized a roundtable between residents, Mayor's office, and other interested sides to discuss the issue and find a satisfactory solution. Residents pointed out that the construction of such houses will affect the state of the adjacent houses, putting them at risk of destruction. Pipes of hot and cold water, sanitation might be damaged by excavation of depths. In addition, the residents worry about the access during fire and other emergencies due to close location of houses to each other.

Following the roundtable, a talk show with concerned stakeholders was broadcasted on national TV channel ELTR. As a result of UNHCR's peace building project, the Osh mayor's office canceled the permit for the construction of a multistory building in Alymbek Datka district. At the same time, UNHCR's partners continue to provide free legal aid and information for residents about their right with regard to illegal construction in their backyards and about the opportunity to register their land plots.

UNHCR in the Kyrgyz Republic currently implements a two year peacebuilding project financed by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund in the south of the country. The project aims to build trust and confidence among people, communities and authorities in the aftermath of the June 2010 events.